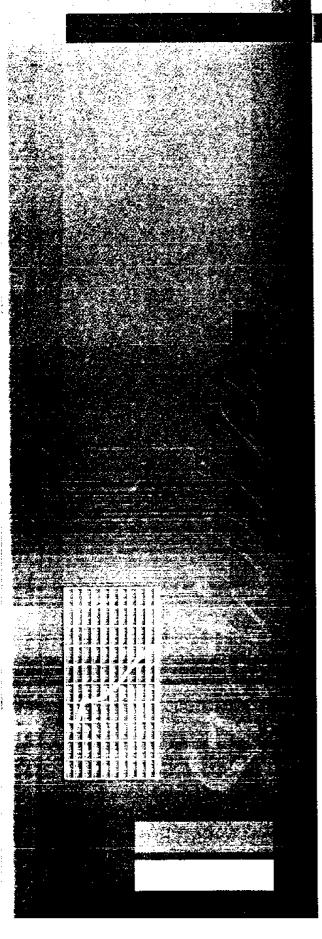
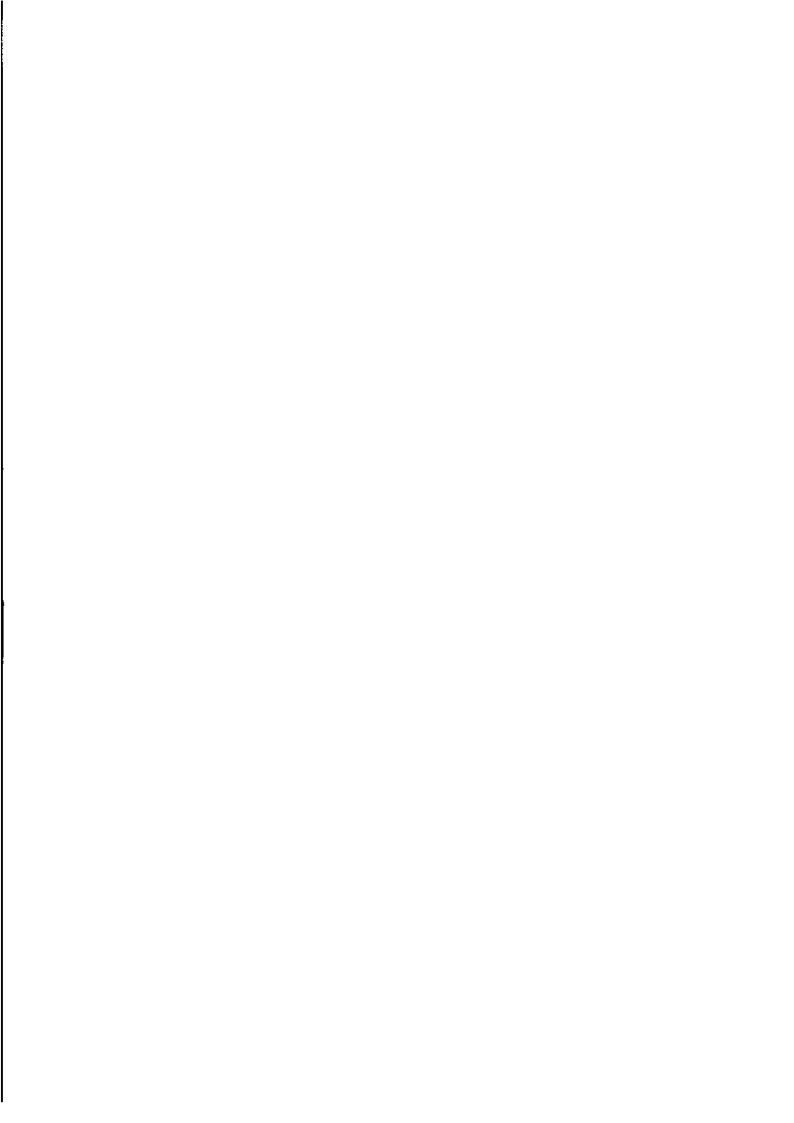


OCTOBER 1995



PARTICIPATION IN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

South Australia

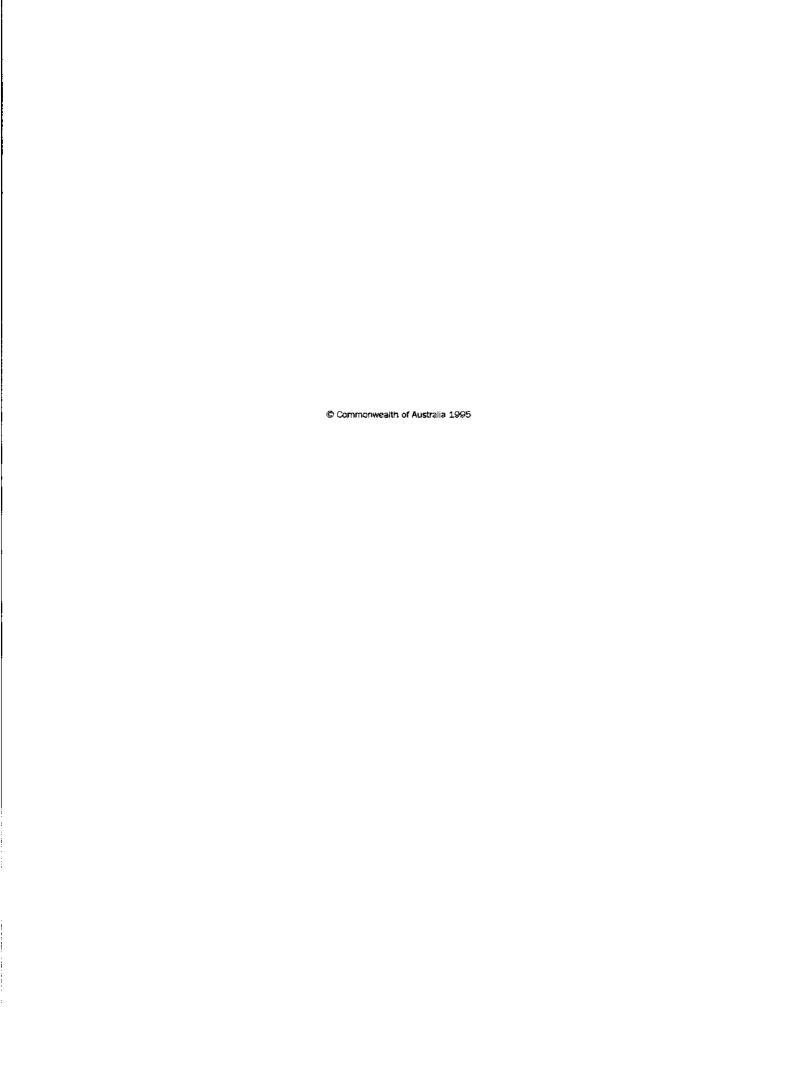


EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.00 A.M. 21 DECEMBER 1995

PARTICIPATION IN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

SOUTH AUSTRALIA OCTOBER 1995

A.J. Glendenning Acting Deputy Commonwealth Statistician



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MAIN FEATURES

PARTICIPATION IN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL **ACTIVITIES**

Participation rates

During the 12 months ending October 1995, an estimated 680,600 South Australians aged 15 years and over participated in at least one sporting or physical recreational activity (see explanatory notes for the list of activities) on a regular basis. This equates to a participation rate of 59.3%. Males were more likely to participate than females (344,600 or 61.1% for males compared with 335,900 or 57.6 % for females).

People aged 15 to 24 years had the highest participation rate of 73.3%, while those aged 65 and over had the lowest participation rate of 37.1%.

Participation rates ranged from 77.0% for people with tertiary qualifications to 49.4% for those who did not complete the highest year of secondary school.

People born in Europe (not including UK and Ireland) had the lowest participation rate at 41.1%, compared with 62.4% for those born in Australia.

Popular sports

Walking and jogging was the most popular activity for both males and females. For females, other popular activities were aerobics/aquarobics and netball (21.2% and 16.0% respectively of all females who participated). For males, other popular activities were fishing and golf (20.8% and 19.9% respectively of all males who participated).

MAIN THREE ACTIVITIES

Main reason for participating

The most common reasons for participating in main activities were because the activity was part of a fitness/exercise program (60.0%) or because the activity was for pleasure or interest (44.0%).

Characteristics of participation

Almost three quarters of all participants organised activities themselves or through some other individual (492,600 participants). Nearly half were involved in activities organised by a club, association or league (326,800 participants).

Activities were most often undertaken at a club or association venue (269,200 participants) or in the natural environment (191,900 participants). Almost all participants did at least one activity more than once a week (649,400 participants).

Approximately half of all participants (342,500) were members of a club or association for at least one activity. The membership rate was higher for males (56.9% compared with 43.6% for females).

Cost of participation

Participants spent \$335 on average per year on sporting and physical recreational activities. Waterskiing/jetskiing/ powerboating was the most expensive activity on average (\$2,103 per year), followed by golf (\$800 per year).

NON PARTICIPANTS

Main reason for not participating

An estimated 466,500 South Australians aged 15 years and over did not participate in any sporting or physical recreational activities on a regular basis in the 12 months to October 1995. "No time, too busy" (165,600) and "Don't like sport, not interested" (105,700) were the most common reasons given for non-participation.

	Parti	cipated ²	Did not p	Total	
Selected characteristics	'000	%	000	96	900
Sex					
Males	344.6	61.1	219,0	38.9	563,7
Females	335,9	57.6	247.4	42.4	583.3
Age group (years)					
15-24	149.5	73.3	54.5	26.7	204.0
25-34	143.8	64.2	80.3	35.8	224.1
35-44	141.1	63.5	81.0	36.5	222.1
45-54	112.7	61.6	70.3	38.4	183.0
55-64	63.2	50.7	61.6	49.3	124.8
65 and over	70.1	37.1	118.8	62.9	188.9
Highest educational qualification					
Still attending school	31.6	72.9	11.8	27.1	43.4
Did not complete highest year of secondary school	216.6	49.4	221.7	50.6	438.3
Completed highest year of secondary school	101.4	61.0	64.7	39.0	166.1
Nursing qualification	20.6	66.9	10.2	33.1	30.8
Trade/technical certificate/apprenticeship	81.4	54.4	68,3	45.6	149.1
Other certificate	105.5	68.7	48.1	31.3	153.6
Associate/undergraduate diploma	42.5	70.8	17.6	29.2	60.1
Bachelor/higher degree	79.9	77.0	23.8	23.0	103.8
Not stated	*0.9	*70.4	*0.4	*29.6	*1.3
Employment status					
Employed	436.1	66.3	222.1	33.7	658.1
Unemployed	51.5	70.8	21.2	29.2	72.7
Not in Labour Force	193.0	46.4	223.2	53.6	416.2
Country of birth					
Australia	541.7	62.4	326,3	37.6	868.0
New Zealand and other Oceania	*8.2	*71.3	*3.3	*28.7	11.6
United Kingdom and Ireland	66.8	53.0	59.2	47.0	126.0
Other Europe	36.7	41.1	52.6	58.9	89.2
Asia	16.0	50.8	15.5	49.2	31.4
Other countries	11.2	53.8	9.6	46.2	20.8
Statistical region					
Adelaide	494.0	58.0	35 7.3	42.0	851.3
Rest of State	186.5	63.1	109.2	36.9	295.7
TOTAL	680,6	59.3	466.5	40.7	1 147.0
Persons aged 15 years and over During the previous 12 months					

2 MAIN REASON FOR NOT PARTICIPATING IN ANY SPORTING OR PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY SEX¹

	Me	eles	Fem	ales	To	tei
Main reason for non-participation ²	000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Injury, illness	36.2	16.5	36.2	14.6	72.4	15.5
No tirne, too busy	82.4	37.6	83.2	33.6	165.6	35.5
Expense, cost	*4.9	*2.2	*4.2	*1.7	9.1	1.9
Too unfit, overweight, too old	28.5	13.0	33.1	13.4	61.6	13.2
Don't like sport, not interested	47.8	21.8	57.9	23.4	105.7	22.7
Other reasons	11.1	5.1	15.7	6,3	26.8	5.7
Don't know/not stated	*8.2	* 3.7	17.1	6.9	25.3	5.4
TOTAL	219.0	100.0	247.4	100.0	466.5	100,0
Persons aged 15 years and over who did not participal During the previous 12 months	ite					

4

Fema	e/es	To	tal .
'000	%	000	%
71.1	21.2	77.5	11.4
*3.0	*0.9	45.5	6.7
1 5.2	4. 5	40.7	6.0
11.7	3.5	45.1	6.6
20.0	6.0	41.8	6.1
*1.8	*0.5	27.1	4.0
21.3	6.3	60.2	8.8
51.3	15.3	68.5	10.1
*3.8	*1.1	25.8	3.8
14.0	4.2	85.7	12.6
12.9	3.8	81.6	12.0
180.6	53.8	290,4	42.7
11.9	3.5	30.6	4.5
*4.9	*1.4	19.3	2.8
53.6	16.0	63.1	9,3
*3.8	*1.1	18.7	2.7
*6.9	*2.1	22.0	3.2
*3.8	*1.1	24.1	3.5
47.4	14.1	84.7	12.4
*6.6	*2.0	18.8	2.8
27. 7	8.2	60.1	8.8
9.1	2.7	19.7	2.9
*6.6	*2.0	19.9	2.9
8.8	2.6	24.7	3.6
1 5.0	4.5	52.6	7.7
335.9	100.0	680.6	100.0
_	1 5.0	1 5.0 4. 5	1 5.0 4.5 52.6

MAIN REASON FOR PARTICIPATING IN MAIN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY SEX^1

Main reason for participation	<i>Male</i> s		Females		Total	
	000'	%	'000	%	'000	%
Part of fitness/exercise program	164.7	47.8	243.7	72.5	408.4	60.0
Social reasons	82.7	24.0	60.0	17.9	142.7	21.0
Competition	42.4	12.3	26.3	7.8	68.7	10.1
Pleasure/interest	18 9 .3	54.9	110.1	32.8	299.4	44.0
Other/don't know	28.8	8.4	29.9	8.9	58.7	8.6
TOTAL	344.6	100.0	335.9	100.0	680.6	100.0

	Males		Females		Total	
Characteristics of participation	000'	%	000'	%	'000	%
Type of participation						•
Player/active participant	332.5	96.5	330.2	98.3	662.7	97.4
Coach	19.9	5.8	12.5	3.7	32.4	4.8
Official or administrator	33.1	9.6	16.2	4,8	49.3	7,2
Other volunteer	11.7	3.4	9.3	2.8	21.0	3.1
Other/don't know	15.1	4.4	*5.4	*1.6	20.5	3.0
Who organised activity						
A school/tertiary institution	22.8	6.6	10.9	3.2	33.6	4.9
A club, association or league	189.9	55.1	136.9	40.7	326.8	48.0
Employer	*8.3	*2.4	*3.4	*1.0	11.7	1.7
A sports centre	26.6	7.7	53.5	15.9	80.0	11.8
Yourself/other individual	245.2	71.1	247.5	73.7	492.6	72.4
Other/don't know	*7.8	*2.3	13.0	3.9	20.8	3.0
Location of participation						
At home/other private residence	45.7	13.3	41.8	12.4	87.4	12.8
School//tertiary institution	32.3	9.4	18.5	5.5	50.8	7.5
Club/association venue	159.3	46.2	109.9	32.7	269.2	39.6
Commercial venue	76.3	22.1	86.1	25.6	162.4	23.9
Local council facility	59.4	17.2	56.2	16.7	115.7	17.0
Natural environment	132.0	38.3	59.9	17.8	191.9	28.2
Other/don't know	101.4	29.4	181.9	54.2	283.3	41.6
Frequency of participation						
More than once a week	323.0	93.7	326.4	97.2	649.4	95.4
Once a week	142.2	41.2	130,5	38.9	272.7	40.1
Once a fortnight	51.9	15.1	30.9	9.2	82.8	12.2
Once a month	60.6	17.6	23.4	7.0	84.0	12.3
Other/don't know	41.8	12.1	19.2	5.7	61.0	9.0
Membership of club/association						
Member of at least one	196.2	56.9	146.3	43.6	342.5	50.3
Not a member	148.4	43.1	189.6	56.4	338.0	49.7
TOTAL	344.6	100,0	335,9	100.0	680.6	100.0

SELECTED MAIN SPORTING AND PHYSICAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES BY TOTAL AND AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF PARTICIPANTS¹

				Total expenditure o	f participants	
Selected main sporting and physical	Annual session expense	Annual member -ship expense	Annual equip- ment expense	Total expend -iture	Average per person ²	
recreational activities	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$	
Aerobics/aquarobics	9,4	7,4	3.4	20.3	297	
Australian rules football	3,8	1.2	2.7	7,7	188	
Basketball	7.7	1.1	2.8	11.6	350	
Billiards/snooker/pool	5.4	0.1	0.5	5.9	188	
Bushwalking	0.5	0.2	2.2	2.9	103	
Cricket (not indoor)	1.8	0.8	3.1	5.7	252	
Cycling	1.6	0.1	6.0	7,6	172	
Dancing	9.7	0.3	2.1	12.1	245	
Darts	1.1	0.2	0.1	1.4	86	
Fishing	10.0	0.0	31.3	41.3	664	
Golf	15.4	19.3	13.9	48.6	800	
Jogging/walking/powerwalking/running	1.6	0.4	9.6	11.6	43	
Lawn bowls	4.6	1.9	2,9	9.4	338	
Martial arts	3.3	1.2	0.8	5.3	321	
Netball	10.9	1.5	3.8	16.2	283	
Soccer	2.2	0.5	1.2	3.9	289	
Squash	4.4	0.4	1.0	5.8	476	
Surf sports	1.1	0.0	5.4	6.6	496	
Swimming	10.2	0.5	1.5	12.2	231	
Table tennis	*0.3	*0.2	*0.2	*0.7	*59	
Tennis	4.0	1.9	4.0	9.9	218	
Ten pin bowling	*7.4	*0.1	*0.5	*8.0	*770	
Volleyball	1.9	0.1	0.4	2.5	201	
Waterskiing/jetskiing/powerboating	3.8	0.1	25.8	29.7	2 103	
Weightlifting/bodybuilding/powerlifting	7.1	3.7	4.0	14.8	382	
TOTAL 3	181.3	50.4	174.6	406.4	335	

6

Persons aged 15 years and over who participated during the previous 12 months Excludes participants with unknown session, membership or equipment cost Total includes expenditure on all sporting and physical recreational activities

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This publication summarises the results of a survey of participation in sporting and physical recreational activities. It was conducted throughout South Australia during October 1995 as a supplement to the Australia-wide Monthly Population Survey (MPS) (which is described in *The Labour Force Australia* (6203.0)). The supplementary survey was carried out at the request of the Office of Recreation, Sport and Racing, South Australia.

Information was collected from individuals about their participation in sport and physical recreation. Main reason for participation, membership of a club/association, activity organisers, frequency and location of participation, and cost of participation were collected for a maximum of three activities. Respondents who did not participate in any activities were asked the main reason for non-participation.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted using a multi-stage area sample of approximately 3,397 private dwellings. The MPS was conducted during the two weeks commencing 9 October 1995. The sample covers about 0.6% of households in South Australia.

SCOPE

The survey was conducted for persons aged 15 years and over who were usual residents of private dwellings except:

- (a) members of permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from censuses and surveys;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia.

Residents of other non-private dwellings such as hospitals, motels and jails were excluded from this survey.

COVERAGE

For the survey, coverage rules were applied which aimed to ensure that each person was associated with only one dwelling, and hence had only one chance of selection in the survey. Participation in sporting and physical recreational activities questionnaires were asked of one randomly selected person per household.

DEFINITIONS

Sporting and physical recreation activities.

Respondents were shown a list of activities (see following paragraph) and asked if they had participated in any of the activities on a regular basis in the previous 12 months. Participation included participation as a competitor, player for fitness and leisure, paid or unpaid coach or official, volunteer or administrator.

Activities.

Aerobics/Aquarobics, Archery, Athletics/track and field, Australian rules Basketball, Billiards/snooker/pool, Badminton, Baseball, Bushwalking, Cricket (not indoor), Croquet, Cycling, Dancing (dance classes, formal ballroom), Dancing (social, disco, etc.), Darts, Equestrian activities (pony club, riding), Field hockey, Fishing, Golf, Gymnastics/ trampolining, Ice/snow sports (snow skiing etc.), Indoor cricket, Indoor/carpet bowls, Jogging/power walking/running, Lawn bowls, Lifesaving (surf/royal), Martial arts (eastern-judo, karate, etc.), Motor sports (competitive), Netball, Off road motoring (4WD, trail bikes), Orienteering, Rock climbing/abseiling, Rodeo, Roller sports (skateboard, etc.), Rowing, Rugby league, Rugby union, Sailing/yachting, Shooting sports (competitive), Soccer, Softball, Squash, Surf sports (surfing, wind surfing, etc.), Swimming, Table tennis, Ten pin bowling, Touch football, Triathlon, Under-water activities (scuba, snorkelling), Volleyball, Walking, Waterskiing/jet skiiing/power lifting.

Selected sporting and physical recreational activities.

In compiling the tables for the publication, it was found that the estimates for some activity characteristics were very small or nil. Rather than include many estimates with low statistical reliability, the 25 most popular activities were included.

Main sporting and physical recreational activities.

If respondents indicated regular involvement in more than three activities, then for information about particular activities they were asked only about their main three activities. Table 6 gives details on the 25 most popular activities. Note that these activities are not necessarily the 25 most popular main activities.

Walking.

As a sporting or physical recreational activity walking required participation for fitness or exercise reasons. This definition excludes walking in the course of daily life that was not a deliberate choice for fitness. Thus, walking to shops on a regular basis for fitness instead of driving is included but walking for pleasure/interest or for social reasons is

For location of participation, walkers were defined as not being included in "natural environment", and instead were included in "Other".

Walking has been combined with jogging/powerwalking/running in tables 3 and 6.

Total annual expenditure of participants.

Total annual expenditure of participants for an activity was computed by adding the annual expense of membership fees, annual session expenses, and annual clothing and equipment expenses.

Totals.

Column items not adding to the total of the column. Where a respondent participated in more than one activity, the activity response was included for each activity within a column but the person was recorded only once in the total at the bottom.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Population Survey Monitor, Australia (4103.0), Quarterly, August 1993 to August 1995.

Participation in Sporting and Physical Recreational Activities, Queensland (4110.3), October 1993.

Involvement in Sport, Australia (6285.0), March 1993.

Sports Participation, Victoria (4118.2), October 1989.

How Australians Use their Time - Selected findings from the 1992 Time Use Survey, Australia (4152.0), 1992.

Sport and Recreation, Urban Northern Territory (4108.7), October 1991.

UNPUBLISHED DATA

In some cases, additional unpublished cross-classifications of data items are available. A charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquires should be made to Sharon Wibrow on (08) 237 7317.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES *

- use with caution, relative standard error 25% or higher. Refer to Data Quality on page 8.
- nil occurrences or rounded to zero

Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals shown. Published percentages are calculated prior to the rounding of figures and therefore some discrepancies may exist between published percentages and those that could be calculated from the rounded figures.

DATA QUALITY

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES The estimates provided in this publication may be subject to two types of error.

Non-sampling error

Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, and errors made in the processing and coding of the data. These errors can occur whether the estimates are derived from a sample or a complete enumeration. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and effective operating procedures.

Sampling error

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings had been included. There are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about inineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

A standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate is known as the 'relative standard error'. For example, if an estimate of 20,000 persons had a standard error of 2,450, then the estimate has a relative standard error of $2,450/20,000 \times 100 = 12.3\%$.

STANDARD ERRORS OF **ESTIMATES**

Table A below gives standard errors for general application to estimates of numbers of persons. These figures will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate, but they will provide an indication of its magnitude.

The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sampling estimate, the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, estimates derived from a larger sample will be relatively more reliable than estimates derived from a smaller sample.

Estimates derived from very small sample sizes are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. Only estimates with standard errors less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. Estimates less than 8,600 have a relative error greater than 25% and have been indicated with the symbol *.

An example of the calculation and use of standard errors is as follows:

From Table 1 (see page 2), an estimated 680,600 persons participated in sporting and physical recreational activities. An estimate of 680,600 has a standard error of between 8,350 and 10,500. Using interpolation it can be seen that the estimate has a standard error of about 9,100.

There are about two chances in three (66.7%) that the number that would have been estimated if all dwellings had been included in the survey lies in the range 671,500 and 689,700. There are about nineteen chances in twenty (95%) that the number lies between 662,400 and 698,800.

Percentages formed from the ratio of two estimates of the same type (such as proportions) are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator (x) and the denominator (y). The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a percentage is given below.

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF PERSONS

Size of estimate (persons)	Standard error of estimate	Relative standard error
Number	Number	%
2 000	1 050	53.4
3 000	1 300	42.9
4 000	1 450	36.7
5 000	1 600	26.9
8 000	1 850	22.9
10 000	2 000	20.1
20 000	2 450	12.3
30 000	2 900	9.7
40 000	3 250	8.1
50 000	3 550	7.1
100 000	4 650	4.7
200 000	6 000	3.0
300 000	7 000	2.3
400 000	7 700	1.9
500 000	8 350	1.7
1 000 000	10 500	1.1
2 000 000	13 150	0.7

The RSE's of each expenditure item and total for individual activities are given in table B below.

В

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURE

	Relative standard error
Sporting and physical recreational activity	%
Aerobics/aquarobics	8.8
Australian rules footbal	12.1
Basketball	13.6
Billiards/snooker/pool	14.0
Bushwalking	15.0
Cricket (not indoor)	17.1
Cycling	11.5
Dancing	10.7
Darts	20.6
Fishing	9.3
Golf	9.5
Jogging/walking/powerwalking/running	3.7
Lawn bowls	15.2
Martial arts	20.6
Netball	9.8
Soccer	23.1
Squash	24.6
Surf sports	23.4
Swimming	10.3
Table tennis	26.0
Tennis	11.3
Ten pin bowling	26.8
Volleyball	24.5
Waterskiing/jetskiiing/powerboating	22.5
Weightlifting/bodybuilding/powerlifting	12.5





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